Announce Details For "Voluntary Repatriation"

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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Push Relocation For Those Who Stay In Canada

Nisei Marine Serves On Iwo

A Nisei American has been reported as fighting with the U. S. Marines in the bitter battle to take the strategic Iwo Jima Island.

The Herald-American, a Chicago newspaper, reported March 2 that Sgt. James Yoshinobu, Nisei American soldier, father of five children, was fighting on Iwo Jima with the U. S. Marines.

The report stated that Sgt. Yoshinobu was 47 years old and a veteran of World War I. He volunteered for service in August, 1943 from a war relocation centre in Arkansas after being evacuated from their former homes in Gardena Valley, Calif.

"We're mighty proud of him being with the Marines on Iwo Jima," the Herald-American quoted Mrs. Yoshinobu. She said that she and her children, ranging from 14 to 2 years old, follow the battle for Iwo Jima with intense interest.

In a report released by the War Department, it was officially revealed that Nisei are not only fighting against the enemy in the South Pacific theatre as well as in Europe but are receiving citations for exceptional acts of bravery, reports the Pacific Citizen.

The War Department did not state the exact number of Japanese Americans who are in the South Pacific because of the dangerous nature of their assignments, according to R. B. Cozzens, Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority said the Pacific Citizen.

A Photographic Record:

Manitoba Gives Safe Sanctuary

"The broad acres, the cities, towns and industries of Manitoba have given sanctuary to 1200 evacuated Japanese. Here they have settled amongst a friendly people, to rear cheerful, healthy children, who are accepted in the schools, high schools, trade schools, business colleges and universities. In this province they have found employment, winter and summer, which has provided families with a good margin of profit over their living."

This concise summary is the prefatory note to a series of three attractive albums, presenting a photographic record of evacuee conditions in Southern Manitoba. The albums have provoked an "intelligent interest" from many people in the Kootenay centres, according to Frank L. Ernst of Winnipeg.

Mr. Ernst, who is Commissioner's representative for Manitoba and north-western Ontario, has been consulting with placement officials at Vancouver, and spent ten days visiting Kootenay centres, giving information and answering questions from people interested in his placement project.

In Manitoba, Mr. Ernst said, evacuee children are admitted into all schools on an equal basis with all other children, thanks to the co-operation of local municipalities and the provincial government.

MANY CHANGES

Many changes have taken place since families first went to that province in 1942. Since then, to make the most efficient use of workers, families have been moved and settled on farms producing the highest yield of sugar beets per acres. This, he said, had resulted in the transfer of families from acres with heavy gumbo soil which are hard to work, to farms where the beets are grown on a lighter loam with less labor.

Families not suited to farm work for various reasons have been more suitably placed in many other kinds of work. They are fairly well distributed in the areas surrounding the city of Winnipeg, and many now reside in the small towns rather than out on isolated farms.

Mr. Ernst also thought that there was suitable employment and excellent placement opportunity in north-western Ontario for many more people ready to stand on their own feet and work for the future.

CONFIRM REPORT OF NISEI TEACHERS

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. — Four hundred and sixty-six Nisei evacuee children in the southern Alberta district have been approved for attendance in public school and their tuition fees of $65 each are being paid by the B. C. provincial government with the aid of a federal grant, the Lethbridge Herald reports.

The Herald said that B.C.S.C. officials report forty-five students are attending high schools, each of whom pays a fee of $7 a month.

The Herald also said that The New Canadian report on two Nisei becoming teachers in Alberta to aid in the acute teacher shortage was confirmed by the B.C.S.C. It added that Roy Oshiro, a graduate of normal school, taught last year at Cardston and is teaching this year at New Dayton.

Union Speaker Rebukes Mayor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Mayor J. W. Cornett who declared that the fishing industry was better off since the Japanese Canadians were evacuated from the coast and said that they should be barred from returning was rebuked by Oscar Rodine, International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America representative at the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union (A.F.L.) meeting March 13.

Mayor Cornett in his address to the delegates of the largest single union of fishermen and fishing industry workers in the history of the industry in B. C., said that it "is my own opinion that it is better for the community generally that the Japanese have ceased to be a factor in the fishing industry." He added that "we do not want them back in B. C.—we had our share of them for ... years... let eastern Canada have them for the next 40 years if they are to stay in Canada."

Mr. Rodine said that he was sorry to hear your mayor speak as he did ... we have in our organization ... passed a resolution condemning ... discrimination because of race."

"I believe we have just as much reason to feel bitter against one certain race as you have," the CP quoted him as saying.

R.C.M.P. To Check All Persons In B.C. Under New Plan

VANCOUVER. — Pursuant to policy announced by the notice of the Minister of Labor and the B.C. Security Commission, the R. C. M. Police detachment taking declarations for or against voluntary repatriation will follow a schedule of dates as announced below.

Tashme	April 9 - 13
Kaslo	April 17 - 19
Lemon Creek	April 23 - 24
Popoff	April 25 - 26
Bay Farm	April 27 - 28
Slocan City	April 30 - May 1
New Denver	May 2 - 3
Rosebery-Nukusp	May 4 - 5
Greenwood	May 8 - 9
Grand Forks-Midway	May 10 - 11

It is estimated that about 280 persons per day will be interviewed by the officers and placement officials.

Other localities in B.C. in which Japanese are resident will be contacted as soon as possible after the survey of the Interior Towns has been completed.

Arrangement are also expected to enable persons outside of British Columbia to make application for voluntary repatriation.

Move Several Kaslo Families To New Denver

KASLO, B. C.—Eight families are being transferred from this centre next week to accommodation at New Denver as the program for closing the Kaslo project gains headway. It is forecast that while over 600 people still remain the closing will be accomplished much earlier than had previously been expected. The families, all maintenance cases, will leave for New Denver 21. A number of families have also completed plans for relocation eastward this month.

CCF Members Won't Sign Exile Petition

RICHMOND, B. C.—First reports of the canvass being made in Steveston asking for repatriation of all Japanese show 99 per cent support, The Vancouver Province reported last Friday, March 9. The returns were not yet complete.

Austin Harris, chairman of the Repatriation League was reported as saying that some members of the C.C.F. have added their support of the petition.

Harold Smith, president of the Bridgeport C.C.F. club said last Friday that he was confident that no member of the club would endorse forcible expulsion measures.

Indications point to opposition in some areas including Bridgeport, where Japanese were not so numerous, the report said.

Roy Ito Is New Editor Of McMaster U. Paper

HAMILTON, Ont.—Heading the editorial staff of "The Silhouette", weekly newspaper at the McMaster University, is Roy Ito, third year student at that university. He is a former staff member of The New Canadian and held down the position as layout editor of the newspaper in his freshman year.

Ottawa Guarantees Transfer Of Property Proceeds To Japan

Everyone Must Report Intention

During the next two or three months all persons of Japanese origin sixteen of age and over, now in British Columbia, will be required to report to a special R.C.M.P. detachment, to signify their intentions concerning repatriation to Japan, a press release by the B. C. Security Commission said today. The release declared:

A notice containing a Statement by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, has been posted in all the Japanese interior housing projects operated by the Commission, and throughout districts in the Province where Japanese are employed on a self-supporting basis.

This notice outlines various forms of assistance which the Government will provide to persons of Japanese origin making voluntary application for repatriation to Japan. Such assistance includes assurance that all proceeds from the disposition of their real or personal property will be secured to them and will be transferred to them to Japan upon repatriation.

Those who might go to Japan before the end of hostilities on an agreement of exchange of nationals will be provided with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds if sold, with a view to securing after the war, the possession of their property or proceeds from its sale. Free passage to Japan for members of the family and such personal effects as they may take with them is guaranteed.

Those Who Remain To Co-operate In Dispersal

Alongside the notice containing Mr. Mitchell's Statement is posted another notice by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement. This emphasizes to all Japanese Canadians evacuated from the Protected Area and not wanting to sign applications for repatriation to Japan, that as evidence of their desire to be good Canadians, they should co-operate with the Government and relocate East of the Rocky Mountains.

Failure to agree to resettlement outside of British Columbia by those evacuated Japanese Canadians not wanting to sign applications for voluntary repatriation to Japan may be regarded later by the proposed Loyalty Tribunal, when it is established, as evidence of lack of co-operation with the Government of Canada.

Starting at Tashme about April 9th, a special detachment of the R.C.M.P. will tour the interior housing projects for the purpose of taking applications. While the signing of applications is voluntary, all those of Japanese origin in B. C. sixteen years of age and over, are required to report and signify their intentions. When the six housing projects are completed, the R.C.M.P. detachment will visit all districts in the Province where groups of Japanese are engaged in self-supporting employment. Advance information will be given of the dates when, and places where applications will be taken.

Placement Officers To Hold Interviews

The British Columbia Security Commission will have placement officers accompany the R.C.M.P. detachment to interview evacuated Japanese Canadians not wishing to repatriate, about employment and resettlement on the prairies or in Eastern Canada. A sustenance allowance to be used while in transit will be supplied, and a placement allowance based on the number in the family, to provide security while getting established, is part of the relocation assistance. Transportation East will also be provided.

The provisions for repatriation will also extend to those East of the Rockies who make voluntary application.

LABOR DEPARTMENT OBJECTIVES:

Employment, Welfare, Schools

OTTAWA—Administration of Japanese affairs by the federal Labor Department has had a three-fold objective, says the official report of the Deputy Minister of Labor, Arthur MacNamara, for the fiscal year 1943-44, recently published in Ottawa.

These three objective have been: (1) to place all employable Japanese in useful work by relocating them, both singly and in family groups, where essential industries have urgent labor shortages; (2) to provide adequate welfare for the unemployables, aged and infirm; (3) to ensure for the children at least a minimum Canadian education.

The report noted that representatives of the Commissioner of Placement "in five districts centred at Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto and Montreal, have worked closely with Employment and Selective Service in locating job vacancies and placing Japanese in self-sustaining employment."

It added that "well over half of the Japanese in Canada (and including most of the employable men, were supporting themselves at useful labor by March 1944), working quietly and industriously at prevailing wages in various parts of the Dominion.

"Approximately 20 per cent of the total population in Interior Housing Centres, including unemployables, old people, invalids, dependents of internees and so forth, required full maintenance, and about the same percentage required partial maintenance, in March, 1944," the report continued.

"Provision was also made to look after Japanese in other parts of Canada whose earnings were not sufficient to keep them and their families adequately or to meet sudden emergencies, but almost all of these by their industry were able to support themselves fully without assistance."

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

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Housing and Dispersal

THE PROCLAMATION of emergency housing regulations in a number of Canadian cities is a development likely to exert considerable influence upon the future direction of the resettlement program. The housing problem, of course, has always been a familiar difficulty. But the application of the drastic, new regulations has added a certainty to the picture in very important relocation areas. The probable result, therefore, seems likely to be a channelization of the flow of individuals and families relocating eastward into significant new directions. It may well be that the overall result, viewed from the broad standpoint of dispersal, will be all to the good.

* * * * *

THE NATURE and extent of the emergency housing regulations may be worthy of a concise review here.

Through the Wartime Prices and Trade Board administration, the federal government has provided emergency shelter restrictions which may be proclaimed in any area if local authorities feel the housing situation demands such action. Under these regulations no person who was not occupying family quarters before the regulations were invoked in the particular area may rent or occupy family quarters without a special permit. And such permits are obtainable only if new arrivals are coming to the area to engage in work classified as essential to the war effort. Persons already occupying family quarters are required to secure a permit before moving to new premises. Landlords may not rent quarters to new tenants without official permits.

The order, however, does not apply to any person temporarily visiting relatives or friends in the emergency area, nor to the renting of a room in a hotel or private dwelling.

The regulations have already been proclaimed in three west coast cities, in Winnipeg, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto and Hamilton. The area in each case includes not only the city itself, but a large part of the surrounding district. In Toronto, for instance, declared an emergency area from February 22, the area includes those well-known adjoining "suburbs"—Scarborough, East and North York, Weston, Lambton Mills, Islington, New Toronto, and so forth. Likewise, Hamilton has been an emergency area since March 2, and covers a wide, surrounding district.

Thus far Montreal has not agreed to proclamation as an emergency area. But is is foreseeable that this centre, as well as one or two other relocation cities in Southern Ontario, may sooner or later adopt the regulations.

The important immediate effect so far as evacuees are concerned directly is that three important areas have been closed as possible relocation outlets by administration beyond the Labor Department's placement machinery. Families hoping and planning to join sons, brothers, fathers or friends in these cities—Winnipeg, Toronto and Hamilton—are now barred from doing so, unless family quarters have already been established for them, under restrictions imposed by an authority separate entirely from the placement agencies.

* * *

THE NEW SITUATION thus created gives renewed emphasis to placement in smaller cities, towns and in farming areas. This will be looked upon favorably by all who "view with alarm" the possible rebirth of racial communities in two or three cities—although in our view that alarm is somewhat exaggerated.

Nevertheless a strong and excellent case can be made for dispersal in this form. A very wide section of Canadian public opinion, anxious to achieve a fair solution to the existing impasse, approves of this policy as the most practical way out. Similarly, at the moment farm placement seems to offer the most practical means for family groups to move from the British Columbia settlements. Apart from the economics of housing and making a living, families may well flourish more healthily and morally anywhere but in the slum districts of the largest cities. And in any event, it should in the future be much easier to move to city employment if desired from eastern farm labor than from ghost town maintenance. The difficulty of appropriate social outlets and adjustments can be overcome if placements are not so widely scattered as to leave single families wholly isolated from familiar contacts.

As the spring of 1945 approaches, it may be said that a large part of their future is still in the hands of evacuees themselves. This, in spite of familiar difficulties of prejudice and restriction. But observers sensitive to trends in the situation can perceive that unless greater initiative and courage and the pioneering spirit to rebuild are evidenced among the people, a reaction may set in. This may be in either or both of two directions: a transfer of people from the settlements under a certain element of compulsion such as the assignment of employable families to certain relocation areas where work is abundant; or a hardening of official attitudes toward favoring deportation of those not relocated at the end of the war.

Neither of these reactions is desirable. But to avoid them seems now to be more and more a task and a challenge to the people themselves. That same spirit of industry, enterprise and courage that sustained and developed the pre-war community against all difficulties, can yet rebuild a new and abundant life in the future for first, second and third generations. Let it be tempered by patience and understanding and the will to avoid the mistakes of the past! But it must needs get into action widely and quickly, in spite of any new difficulties that may arise.

The ranks of the First Tashme Boy Scout Troop has now swelled to two hundred and fifty Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Cubs. They have passed another milestone in Scout activity, celebrating their second anniversary on February 21.

Other [illegible] housing centres have also [illegible] this [illegible] organization, but there is now news of [illegible] activities. [illegible] How [illegible] Slocan Valley Scouts!

"The jurisdiction for education is Provincial, therefore education should [illegible] a Provincial and a [illegible] basis. The Province has the same obligation for one child as another. They are all children of British Columbia and British Columbia must assume responsibility for all of its children."—The B. C. Teacher.

From Coast to Coast

NISEI VOICES

The Lost Day

By Hugo Yamamoto

BRANTFORD, Ont.

When Orson Welles stated that the men of Mars had come, they believed him. When Christopher Columbus said that the world was round, they didn't believe him. Now, when I say that the earth has lost twenty-four hours, they'll say I'm crazy.

It may sound weird and fantastic to you but since there is no one to verify my words, you can take it as you please.

What might have been the world's most disastrous day has passed by unknown to the knowledge of mankind, except for a handful of scientists and astronomers who were present on that fateful day.

It all happened many years ago in a certain observatory tower where a group of astronomers were busily pouring over celestial maps and calculating mathematically the course of a certain comet. Weeks upon weeks; hours upon hours; many sleepless nights they spent with ceaseless weary moments; adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, using trigonometry, quadronometry and every other kind of nometry to determine the very moment the comet would appear and until the time it would disappear into the fathomless depths of space.

Those days spent in checking and rechecking had resulted in a conclusive answer of twenty-four hours, thirteen minutes and twenty-six point three seconds. They all heaved a sigh of relief because now they had only to wait for the momentous moment.

* * *

The night that they had anticipated for so long had finally come. In eleven minutes they would be able to see a sight that happens but once in seventeen billion, twenty-two million and some odd thousands of light years (which wouldn't really make much difference to the story.) Every eye was turned up towards the sky. Minute after minute passed. The air of suspense hung perilously over them.

The moment had arrived! Yes! There it was! Just an infinitesimal speck in the vast sky. Every eye was feasting hungrily on the comet. Minutes that seemed like hours passed when suddenly the comet altered its position. The scientists were struck with the realization that the comet was being absorbed into the blackness. Something was wrong!

Hurriedly the astronomers rushed back to their figures to check the calculation of the comet's disappearance. Something was drastically wrong for the comet still had twenty-four hours before making its exit.

A week went by. And then another. Every step was thoroughly examined but they couldn't find a single error in the calculations. There wasn't a shadow of a doubt of their accuracy. There was only one answer to the puzzling phenomena. The earth had lost twenty-four hours in a warp of ceaseless rolling of time.

The question arose: should the world know about this horrifying happening of the lost day? No! was the unanimous vote to the question brought forth. If the rest of the world should hear of this catastrophe, every human being would be thrown into complete confusion. Today wouldn't be today, but yesterday and tomorrow would be today. Every commercial transportation system would be tied up not knowing whether to follow today's schedule or yesterday's (or tomorrow's). People with appointments today would be one day late. The destiny of mankind would be completely changed if the truth were known.

For all these years, the truth had been hidden. But now you know. You'd shudder at the very thought that you've been celebrating New Year's Day one day late. Yet, even if the world should have fallen into turmoil, the realization to some (or should I say most) women that they are a day older than what they believe to be, would be more disturbing.

Of course, there isn't anything to worry about for the simple reason that scientists claim that in seventeen billion, twenty-[illegible] [illegible] and some odd thousands of years, when that same comet makes its return trip [illegible], that precious day will be regained again. (If you care to wait that long.)

Nisei Specialists Hasten Day Of Victory In The Pacific

LARRY TAJIRI in the PACIFIC CITIZEN

The American soldier of Japanese ancestry is playing an important role in the mounting fury of the war in the Pacific against Japan. Although the brilliant combat record of Japanese Americans in the battle for Italy, France and Germany have been acknowledged widely, there has been almost a blackout of news concerning the many thousands of Nisei serving in the Pacific war. It is to be hoped that when the requirements of military security permit, the War Department will issue a public statement on the integral service which Nisei specialists have performed and are performing in the war against Japan. It certainly must be common knowledge to the enemy in the Pacific that Japanese Americans are in active service on every front of the vast war against Japan, and it is time the people of America were appraised of the fact from official sources.

News, of course, has trickled through official censorship concerning individual Japanese Americans on Pacific fronts. All of the facts related here have been published previously. Both Blake Clark's "Remember Pearl Harbor" and Alexander MacDonald's recent book, "Revolt in Paradise," mention that the first Japanese prisoner, one-half of the crew of a Japanese midget submarine, in the war against Japan was seized by Japanese Americans patrolling a Hawaiian beach shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor. A volunteer Nisei gun crew at Pearl Harbor was one of the first to shoot down an attacking Japanese plane, according to Mr. MacDonald.

The story last week by Lief Erickson, Associated Press correspondent, from the U.S. Army's Pacific headquarters, which told of the heroic death in battle of Sgt. Frank Hachiya on Leyte in the Phillipines, dramatized the nature of the Nisei's role in the Pacific war.

* * *

There were Nisei with the defenders of Bataan in that grim spring of 1942, and at least one of them was flown to Australia on orders of General MacArthur. A Japanese American from Texas fought with American forces on Java and is believed a prisoner of war. A number of Nisei wear battle stars for their part in the recapture of Kiska and Attu, those fog-shrouded rocks which were once a symbol of the closeness of enemy forces to the western hemisphere.

On an NBC broadcast in the fall of 1942, Robert St. John told of Fred Nishitsuji of Los Angeles, somewhere in the Solomons. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of Japanese American soldiers have followed Sgt. Nishitsuji and the other Nisei who participated in the early fighting in the Pacific war.

Returning from a tour of our Pacific outposts, H. V. Kaltenborn declared in December, 1943, that the Japanese Americans were contributing a most important service toward Pacific victory, and the realization of that contribution has made Mr. Kaltenborn an effective fighter for fair play at home for the kin of these Japanese Americans. Drew Pearson has reported that Undersecretary of War Patterson was surprised during a visit to a Pacific base to be introduced to a group of these Nisei specialists.

Major General Corlett of the Army's Seventh Division, veterans of Attu, cited the special role of his Japanese American enlisted men in the capture of Kwajalein in the Marshalls. A Nisei Marine sergeant was wounded in the landing on Tarawa. A number of Nisei have been decorated for action on Saipan, one of them, according to an Army newspaper, receiving the Distinguished Service Cross.

There have been lines from time to time of Nisei in action with U.S. forces on Guadalcanal, Bougainville, New Georgia, in the Palaus, calling over a loud-speaker system for the enemy to surrender. And, no doubt, Japanese Americans have participated in many of the recent major actions which have brought the war, in its fourth year, to the inner perimeter of the enemy's defences.

Last fall the news blackout on Japanese Americans was lifted in the China-Burma-India theatre and the outspoken GI newspaper, the CBI Roundup, published a special article, "Nisei," which told of the activities of one group of these Japanese American volunteers in Burma, and particularly of the exploits of a half-pint Sgt. York, little Kenny Yasui, who captured thirteen enemy Japanese on the Irrawaday River. When three battle-hardened Japanese Americans returned by plane from Burma recently, Florida newspaper noted that these men had fought with Merrill's Marauders and that one had been a personal aide of Gen. Frank Merrill.

An officer of Merrill's Marauders recently described on the Vox Pop radio program how a Nisei sergeant had saved a company of his famed unit by obtaining advance information of the enemy's plans for an attack.

The facts reported here are a reiteration of only such information that has trickled through the censorship which has restricted news of Japanese Americans in the Pacific. The full story has never been told, and perhaps will not be told until after the war has ended.

The thousands of Nisei, in uniform and mufti, who are fighting alongside their fellow Americans, are only an infinitesimal part of the millions of men in motion in the Alaskan, the Pacific and the CBI theatres, but their work in a field in which they are especially qualified through background and training, is contributing mightily toward hastening the day of victory.

On The "Japanese Situation"

APROPOS of fighting, it is reported that the Lion, chafing under a forced idleness because no one would challenge his superiority, asked the Tiger: "Why aren't you lord of the jungle?" To which the striped quadruped meekly replied: "Because you are stronger than I." Unsatisfied the Lord of the Jungle called out the same question to the Hippopotamus who tamely answered: "Because you are swifter than I." The Lion, in anger and frustration, turned to the Mouse and roared: "And why aren't you lord of the jungle?" To which the Mouse replied: "I've been sick."

* * *

Habagitah . . . . Once three bulls walked down a country lane, one great big bull, one medium sized bull, and one little bull. Coming to a break in the fence, the big bull walked through and stayed in the field, while the medium-sized bull and the little bull walked farther down the lane. [illegible] to another break in the fence and the medium-sized bull walked through and stayed in the field, leaving the little bull in the lane, where it walked and walked and walked, on . . . . and on . . . . and on . . . . which proves that a little bull goes a long way.

—McMaster University Silhouette

ビーツ耕作の契約

領政府が補助要求を是認するまでは　サインせぬとアルバタの農者が決議

（レスブリッヂ發）先週當市に於て開催された「アルバータ州シユガービーツ耕作者組合總會では、聯邦政府が本年度のビーツ耕作に對して補助して呉れる事を約束するまではビーツ作りのコントラクトはしないといふ強硬意見が發表された。右の聯邦政府からの補助要求に就ては先般アルバータ、マニトバ、オンタリオ三州のビーツ耕作者組合からなる全國組合代表がオタワに出掛けて當局と交渉したのであつたが其後ガーディナー農相は「今年のシユガービーツ作りにたいして政府は何等の補助は出さず又砂糖消費税に就ても變更は行はない」旨を組合側に通告して來たのである。アルバータ州の組合大會にはマニトバ州の[illegible]組合代表も出席して聯邦政府の行爲を非難したのであつたが大會は「カナダのシユガービーツ耕作者組合聯盟から要求してある補助を聯邦政府が許容するまでは一九四五年のビーツ耕作のコントラクトはしない」と云ふ決議を通過した。尙役員にはレスブリッヂのベーカー氏副會長にはアイオンスブリッヂのヒンツ氏が再選された。

アルバータの日系學童九百餘名

アルバータ州で日系二世教師が就職してゐると本紙が報道した事に關しレスブリッヂ・ヘラルド紙は最近のセキユリテー・コミツシヨン當局で夫れを確めた上で二名の二世教師が就職してゐるほかに大戰前から[illegible]ローイ氏も昨年師範學校を出てカードストンで奉職、本年はニユーダイトンで教師をやつてゐると報じ、コミツシヨンでは左のごとく發表して居ると述べて居る。

（南部アルバータ州のメツリツタスクヒルに通學してゐる日系學童は四百六十六名で政府の授業料（一年六十五弗）は聯邦政府が支辨して居る

（ベイ校に通學してゐる日系學徒は四十五名以上を月七弗の月謝を拂つて居る。

コールデール佛教會役員決定

（コールデール通信）コールデール佛教會では設立第三年を迎へて二月十八日定期總會を開催し次の如く役員を選擧した

▲會長岡野爲藏▲副會長比嘉親榮▲幹事奥武朝實▲會計田中年太郎▲監査役大城濱助　大山淼吉　森崎篤藏▲内陣係高山留吉　野村八百藏　岡勝肝藏▲議長玉代勢宮夫▲副議長西村源吾▲社交部長木村武雄▲副部長坂本半平▲相談役小關興助　高田外次郎▲地方世話人大谷省太郎　成毛藏幅　松井作次郎　後新門仁平　松本粂次郎　澤田新工門　安里松貞　浦野英吉　古瀬兼吉　早内茂一郎　下村友助　松根伊之助　穂谷野弘　森下永郎　川添與太郎　鴫神勝治　鮫島宗後　濱崎彌助　山本重一　宇部宮源治　浦野鶴吉　金城太郎（以下ラーバー）佐々木德平　坂本小次郎　三島德吉

池淵高一氏死去

（ピクチユアビユート通信）アルバータ日本人相互援助會々長だつた當地の池淵高一氏は三月四日レスブリッヂの病院で死去三月五日ピクチユアビユートのキブギヨーホールに於て通夜を營み翌六日同ホールに於いて擧出、ヘルスラッド兩教師訓辭にて相互援助會の會葬を執行したが三百五十名の參列者があり盛葬を極め次郎氏が司會し

▲援助會青木定義▲第六區隣組竹安信一▲ビユート・シスターク倶樂部ミス・パートリング▲鳥取縣同志會佐賀清重▲レイモンド親和會関元賓助▲コールデール扶助會小關興助▲テーバー愛友會佐藤秋三郎▲ビユート佛教會宮川彦次郎▲コールデール佛教會岡野爲藏▲キリスト教信徒三村實太郎▲ビユート柔道後援會久関市郎平▲ビユート佛教婦人會小坂さノヱ▲元ミツシヨン農會久藤質▲友人左近文次郎の諸代表が弔辭を、遺族代表是就氏が謝辭を述べた。遺骸はキャルガリーで茶毘に附した。

タシメ雑信

○タシメ合同教會では一月廿八日役員を改選、次の如くなつた

▲相談役　畑下五十次　中西梶之助　小樋與平　山家安太郎▲會計　小野秀男　田口善一▲書記　遠藤寅七　矢吹清次郎▲役員　福島秀男　二井矢行雄　土居順太郎　濱野貞

○タシメ合同教會婦人會役員は左のごとくきまつた

▲顧問ミス・マクラクラン　野元夫人▲會長宮田信▲副會長猪壽子▲書記山下タイ▲會計遠藤とサ▲赤十字部長山家フミ▲訪問部長土居ハマヨ▲社交部員福島マサヱ　比嘉菱子

○タシメ・ブルバード婦人奉仕部役員當選者

▲部長池田久美▲副部長江本タキ　田口モト▲會計城戸ユク▲監査役金子セキ　金本千代枝▲書記眞砂イソノ▲委員新出靜枝　加藤菊枝　近藤靜枝　小柳若野　町田シゲ

○タシメ親和會では三月十五日から三晩歌謠民謡舞踊演藝大會を開催した

○タシメ柔道部では二月十九日夜入門者九十名にたいする入門昇段式を擧行した。佐々木四段と坂田幹事から心得の說明があつたが指導者は坂田、中村、田邊、臼井の各三段、近藤、安川、手塚、門永の二段及川の各初段

○タシメ佛教會は二月十一日入佛式を擧行した

○興復のタシメ親和會役員中に委員を左の如く追加

角知通　上田武雄　西村信助　吉屋清吉　畠中石松　大澤佐和市　太田一男　西山幸平　田場春雄　船本沸一　長尾義松　新善太郎　石井源治　水谷常一　高島利治　中丸岩太郎　西川清太良　田代澤治　佐藤玉置　土本芳男　瀬尾松一　眞砂清七　吉田達太郎　遠藤寅七　白石茂雄

○一月下旬タシメの交際を謝した米田芳太郎醫師は一月中旬までキドモントン病院に在任中だつたが二月中旬までにビジィイナ病院へ轉任したのであつた。

レモンクリーキの父母教師會役員

（レモンクリーキ通信）當地の父母教師會では三月一日幹部改選會を開催して次の如く決定

▲委員長田邊開藏▲副委員長鍵議長林文一　永尾モヨ▲幹事中村惣平　坪内タメ▲會計井上セサ子　箱田ゆき▲監査役中津井幸一　岡下ひさよ▲書記山本常吉▲同補佐田邊團藏▲販賣係森源雄　中川光藏▲評議員武内米吉　山中富藏　畑下實枝　小柳マサ　野中年惠

（レモンクリーキ通信）當地ハイスクールでは三月三日と五日の兩日學校ホールに於てコンサートを開催、學生達の演劇は素人ばなれのした上出來で大好評だつた。尚當地のかるた村雨會選手十五名は三月四日ニユーデンヴァーの佛婦會より招待されて遠征、翌日はローズベリーにて競技した。

人事消息

■婚約　ウイニペツグの[illegible]氏次男勇氏とマニトバ州セン[illegible]町の小西六平氏長女敏子孃とは[illegible]末吉氏夫妻の仲介で三月四日ウイニペツグ市で婚約式を擧行▲タシ[illegible]ノの山中ヤメ氏長女よし子孃とアルバータ州ダイヤモンドシテイの[illegible]村常吉氏長男[illegible]氏とは眞砂清七、水谷常吉兩氏夫妻の仲介で二月[illegible]日山中氏宅で婚約

■結婚　アルバータ州大[illegible]氏三男[illegible]雄氏と森本宅[illegible]女キタヱ孃は高田吉藏、唐木三雄兩氏夫妻の仲介で婚約中だつたが三月一日レイモンド佛教會にて[illegible]田開教使司式の下に結婚式を行ひ續いて披露した▲ローズベリーの和歌山縣人江崎豐博氏第[illegible]男[illegible]氏と[illegible]縣人丸本茂吉氏長女市子孃と加治伸與氏夫妻の仲介で婚約中だつたが三月三日ローズベリーホールにて[illegible]司式にて結婚式を擧行引續き披露宴を開いた

■出生　[illegible]人は三月七日病院で男兒出産▲ローズベリーの松岡次男氏夫人は二月廿六日女兒を、細川與一郎氏夫人は三月廿三日女兒をニウデンヴアー病院で出産▲タシメの佐々木繁孝氏夫人は一月十一日男兒出産道孝と命名、中村豐氏夫人は二月五日男兒出産義孝と命名

■死亡　レモンクリーキの縄田賀[illegible]氏（五[illegible]）は二月廿七日死去三月二日片山開教使司式にて葬儀執行

本紙援助を感謝

ニユーカナデアン援助の寄附金を次の方々から頂きましたのに對し紙上にて深謝致します

▲トロントの森下春子氏▲グヰーノンの中村朝吉氏▲コールデール佛教會

ニユー・カナデアン

移動廣告

今度私共儀都合によりマギルレートフオールスより東リルエットに移動致しましたから知人の皆様へ紙上を以てお通知致します

三月一日　米山石次郎　同　敏子

知人の皆様へ

East Lillooet, B.C.

求む

カウスオークとクツキング出來る日本人娘又は婦人を求む　當方は私立學校敎師で高給を支拂ふ、希望者は左記へ

[illegible] Phillip Grove [illegible]

御禮

夫實儀客春以來スローカン療養所にて療養中の處[illegible]月[illegible]日逝去仕候[illegible]葬儀執行[illegible]御芳情[illegible]紙上を以て深く御禮申上候

昭和貳拾年參月[illegible]日

喪主　妻　縄田好江
長男　實夫
次男　勇
長女　[illegible]子
次女　敏子
參女　政子
妻　道子
弟　文一
親戚　縄田[illegible]
友人　大崎[illegible]

御禮

夫高一儀三月四日レスブリッヂ市聖マイカル病院に於て急逝仕候　葬儀は同五日夜に行ひ翌六日[illegible]各地の多數の方々より[illegible]御鄭重なる弔辭並に[illegible]を賜はり[illegible]紙上を以て[illegible]

昭和貳拾年參月六日

アルバータ州ピクチユアビユート

妻　池淵糸枝
[illegible]
親戚友人一同
アルバータ日本人相互援助會

故[illegible]

[illegible]二月十日永眠[illegible]

父　[illegible]田[illegible]

御禮

[illegible]紙上を以て深謝申上ます

[illegible]月拾五日

同　原　敏子

カメロン作部　皆様

時計修繕再開業廣告

昨冬不慮の災厄に遇ひまして一切を燒失致しましたが今回[illegible]材料を[illegible]修繕の御用命に應じ[illegible]

△割引

此度は金銀細工一切の御用命にも應じ且又指環も晩布の問屋と取引を開きましたから格安に致します

再開業記念として[illegible]一ヶ月内に御註文下された分は修繕料を割引致します

時計修繕表　田邊平五郎

Watchmaker & Jeweller [illegible]

自發的歸國するか再定住するか

日本人の決定的態度表明が要求さる

ビーシー州內に居住する日系人にして十六歲以上の者は彼らが「日本へ歸る意志があるか否か」を向ふ二三ケ月間に特別に派遣さるるマウンテッドポリスに報告しなければならぬ事になつたとオタワ政府勞働省のビーシーセキュリテーコミッションから三月十五日付で發表された。右に關するミッチェル勞働相の告示はコミッション事務所の各インテリアタウン居住地に掲示されつゝあるが、此告示には▲日系人にして自發的に日本へ歸る申請をなす者に對しては政府が色々な形式で援助を與へる▲斯る援助の中には、彼等の財產其他を處理した金は歸國する時日本へトランスファーする事も含まれてゐる▲交換により戰爭終結前に日本へ行く事になる者には加奈陀に殘してゆく財產又は若し賣れたら其から上る金に對する受取を與へ、戰後に渡すやうにする▲家族の旅費と荷物の運賃は一切無料にする等々の事が記されてゐる。

歸國申請せぬ者は再定住させる

勞働相の告示と共に勞働省日本人局長の告示も掲出されつゝあるが之には「防禦地帶から移動した日系人にして日本へ歸る申請にサインする事を欲しない者は、彼等が良き加奈陀人たる事を欲する證左として、彼等は政府に協力しロッキー以東に再定住すべきである」ことが特に強調されてゐる。而してビーシー州以外に再定住する事を肯じない者にして日本へ自發的に歸る申請をなす事をも欲しないといふ者は加奈陀政府に對する協力を示さない者として、後で設置される事になつてゐる忠・不忠識別を選別する裁判にかけられるであらう。

調査の日取

右の歸國申請を受付ける爲に特別に派遣されるマウンテッドポリスは四月九日からのタシメを手初めに

タシメ	四月九日―十三日
カズロー	同十七日―十九日
レモンクリキ	同廿三日―廿四日
ポプオフ	同廿五日―廿六日
ベイフアーム	同廿七日―廿八日
スロカンシテー	卅日―五月一日
ニウデングア	五月二日―三日
ローズベリー及ナカスプ	五月四日―五日
グリンウッド	五月八日―九日
グランドフオクス及ミドウエー	五月十日―十一日

といふ順序で總ゆビーシー州內其他の地域はインテリアタウンの分が完了した後で行ふ事になつてをり日取は前以て知らせる筈である。

而して此日本行申請は自發的なものではあるがビーシー州內に居る日系人で十六歲以上の者總ては何れにしても歸國の意志を報告しなければならぬのである。

又セキュリテーコミッションでは特別に派遣するマウンテッドポリスと共に就職斡旋係を同行させ歸國を望まない日系人を發見して、原州や東部加奈陀に於ける就職や再定住の事に就て相談するが、再定住援助の中には旅費、食費等の支給や再建中の保護等が含まれてゐる。

尚右の日本へ自發的に歸國を申請する取極めはロッキー以東に居る者にも適用されるのであるが日取其他は後で發表される筈。

說明してゐる

▲一九四四年三月迄に加奈陀に居る日本人の半數以上は有用なる働き口に就いて自活し、實際におとなしく勤勉に加奈陀各地で普通行はれてゐる賃金を得てはたらいてゐる。

▲一九四四年三月現在で、インテリアタウン居住地の總人口の約三十パーセント(就働能力なき者、老年者、虛弱者、インターンして居る者の家族等を含む)はフル・メンテナンスを、大体同じ割合の者はパーシアル・メンテナンスを必要としてゐた。

▲加奈陀の他の部分に居る日本人でも自活出來ない者が突發事態のために補助を必要とする者に對する規定も設けてあるが、彼らの殆ど總ては補助を受ける事なくして自活し得てゐる。

日本人に對する行政方針

三つの目的に沿つて行はれてゐる

(オタワ發)最近オタワ政府勞働省から發行された一九四三―四四年度の勞働年報にはマクナマラ勞働次官の日本人に對する行政の報告が掲載されてゐるが、それは(一)就働能力のある日本人は獨身者も家族持も勞働力不足を告げてゐる重要產業に就ける事により彼らを再定住させる(二)就働能力なき者や老年者や身体虛弱者には充分なるウェルフェアを與へる(三)子供等には少くとも最低限度の加奈陀の教育を保證するといふ三つの目的をもつものであると述べて居る。又報告書は就職斡旋係其他の世話をするコミッショナーがレスブリッヂ、ウイニペッグ、フオートウイリアム、トロント、モントリオールの五ケ所に駐在してゐてセレクチヴサーヴイス當局と密接なる協力の下に日本人を自活出來る仕事口につける働きをしてゐるとて其の成果を次の如く

何故の差別待遇ぞ!!

日系學童教育に關し州政府を非難

(ヴィクトリア發)今週月曜日の議會では日系學童の教育に對する差別待遇問題が活潑に論議された時、シーシーエフのミセス・スチーヴス代議士が通信教授は他の學童には一弗で供給してゐるのに日系學童には何うして九弗も拂はせるのか、又日系學童に對しては何うして通信文庫の使途を與へないのかと質問したのに對しペリー文相の答へは「日系人は前政府が移動させたのだから教育の責任も前政府にある」他の州では前政府が日系學童一人につき年六十五弗を支拂つてゐるがビーシー州に對しては斯る補助が提議された事はないといふのであつた。そこでシーシーエフのピッナー代議士が「ビーシー州政府は日系學童に對し六十五弗宛の補助を前政府に要求した事があるか」と質問するや、文相は「否、そんな事をしたら前政府の責任をこちらで引受ける事になるではないか」と答へる有樣であつた。

コーネットしかる

(晩香坡發)約三千人のユーナイテッド漁者組合と約二千人のキャナリー勞働者組合とは合同して今週晩市で大會を開いたがそれに出席したコーネット市長は「日系人が漁業界から驅逐された事は良い事だ。過去四十年間といふものビーシー州は日本人問題といふものを作つてきたのだから若し日本人が加奈陀に留まるとすれば次の四十年間は東部加奈陀が夫れを背負つたらいゝ」と語つた。そこで大會に友誼代表として出席してゐたワシントン州ベリンガムの漁業者組合本部のロビンソン氏は「市長が日本人問題を述べたてたのは筋違ひである。吾々の國際組合では人種の故を以て差別待遇するのを非難する決議を通過したばかりなのだ」と言明した。

子供扶助法

登錄は三月廿二日から

來る七月から實施される加奈陀の子供扶助法に關する登錄は三月二十二日から開始される旨オタワ政府のクラクストン厚生相は發表さ

ビー二九號

東京、名古屋、大阪など爆擊

(グアム發)近來每晩ビー二九號三百機以上の大編隊は十日夜東京を大空襲して一千噸の爆彈を投下、十二日夜には三百機が名古屋を空襲し十四日には夫々三百機が大阪を爆擊したが大阪に與へた損害が最も大きい。(東京では[illegible])[illegible]日本の[illegible]は三月十一日[illegible]日本は[illegible]動員令を計劃してゐるといふ。

▲米軍の硫黃島攻略は[illegible]で廿六日[illegible]死傷二萬六千以上で日本[illegible]同島北端の[illegible]續いてゐる。

(マニラ發)米軍は三月十一日ミンダナオ島のサンボアンガ市附近に上陸し[illegible]十五日にはロムブロン島に上陸し[illegible]

▲傳統印度を[illegible]日本[illegible]上げた。

マニトバ州の日本人

廣い地域、友好的人々の間に落着く

「マニトバ州の廣い平野、都市、町及び農場は一千二百の移動日本人に新しい住み場所を與へてゐる。彼等はこゝで友好的な人々の間に暮らし、彼等の子供は健康に育ちつゝある。子供等はエレメンタリー・スクール、ハイ・スクール、トレード・スクール、ビヂネス・カレッヂ及大學に自由に通學出來てゐるのである。此の州では彼らは多くの職業の口を得て家族は生計費を充分に得る事が出來てゐる」

これはマニトバ州南部に移住してゐる日本人の狀態を寫した九三卷の寫眞帳に書いてある說明の要約であるが、此の寫眞帳はクートネー地方の多くの人々に大きな興味を與へたとウィニペッグのフランク・アーンスト氏は語つてゐる。アーンスト氏はセキュリテーコミッションのマニトバ及北西オンタリオの代表で、晩香坡市に於けるピッカースギル新局長との協議會に出席した後クートネー地方の日本人居住地を訪問してマニトバ州の有樣を人々に說明したのであるが同氏は次の如く語つてゐる

〈マニトバ州では移動日系學童も、あらゆる學校に他の學童と平等なる基礎の下に入學を許されてゐるが之は地方當局及州政府の協力の賜である

〈一九四二年に日本人家族がマニトバ州に移動して來て以來多くの變化があつた。それ以來働き手を最も能率的に働かせるため家族の移轉が行はれ農家に落着いた者の中にはシュガービーツ耕作で一エーカー當り最高收穫を上げてゐる者が多い。之は粗土質な土地で働きにくい地域からビート作りに適した働きよい地域へ家族を移轉させた結果である

〈色々な理由から農家働きに適しない家族は其他の多くのヨリ適當した仕事口に就けた。彼らはウィニペッグ市周邊の賑はひ地域に散在してより、多くは遠方に隔離された農地ではなくて小さな町に住んで居る。

〈北西オンタリオにも適當な良い仕事口が澤山あつて多くの人人は自活して彼らの將來を開拓してゐる。

來週は八家族移轉

カズローから卅一名がニューデンヴァーへ

カズロー居住地から今度は八家族三十一名が來週水曜日にニューデンヴァーへ移轉するやうにと今週水曜日に通告された。主としてメンテナンスケースの者である。

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

（發行所）ビーシー州カズロー

編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市

（購讀料一部十仙 一月四十仙 前金六ケ月二弗 一ケ年四弗）

社説

住居管理規定と再定住の方向

まづ內方々の大都市で住居管理規定を實施することになつたのは、日系人再定住プログラムの將來に大なる影響を及ぼすことになるだらうと見られる。日系人の再定住にとつて住居の問題は是れ迄も常に困難だつたのであるが、此の新しい極端な住居管理規定が適用されることになる結果は重要なる再定ジウ地域に更に不安定を加へる事になるのである。此の結果として今後の東部への再テイジウは新しい重要なる方向をとるものと思はれるのだが、衆議に見た散在政策の上からは却つて良いことになるとも見ることが出來るであらう。

此の管理規定といふものは大体次の如きものである。

聯政府は戰時物價及商業局を通じて緊急住居規定といふものを制定したのであるが、それは家宅に關して斯る緊急狀態が存すると考へる如何なる地方當局でも之を適用する事が出來るのである。而して此の規定の下では、それが適用される以前に該地域內で家族の家宅を持つてゐなかつた者は特別パーミツトを得る事なくしては家を持つたり借りたりする事は出來ぬことになつてをり、此のパーミツトは新來者にして戰爭遂行に絕對必要と見做されてゐる產業に從事する者でなければ下げぬことになつてゐる。そして以前から家を構へて居る者でも新しい場所へ移轉する場合には矢張りパーミツトを受けねばならぬのであり、家主もパーミツトなしでは新借家人に貸すことは出來ない規定である。

しかし此の規則はそれを實施してゐる地域の親戚や友人等を一時的に訪問する者やホテル又は個人家宅のルームを貸すことには適用されない事になつてゐる。

此の管理規テイは西部沿岸の三都市、ウイニペッグ、オタワ、か[illegible]ル、トロント、ハミルトン迄實施してをり、適用地域は何れも單に都市それ自身ばかりでなく周邊の廣大なる地域も含まれてゐる。例へばトロントでは二月二十二日から緊急住宅區域と宣言された中には市の郊外地方として能く知られてゐるスカボロー、イースト及イースト・ヨーク、ウエストン、ランプトン・ミルス、イズリングトン、ニユー・トロントなども含まれてゐる。ハミルトンは三月二日から之を實施し矢張り周圍の廣い地方を含んでゐる。

モントリオルは未だ此の緊急ジウ居管理規定を實施してはゐないが、こゝも西部オンタリオ州の他の一、二の都市と共に何れは之れを實施する事になるだらうことが豫想されるのである。

× ×

此の住居管理規定の實施で日系人に直接影響を及ぼすのは三つの主要地域が再定住地として開放されたといふ點である。即ちウイニペッグ、トロント及ハミルトンの三都市に居る子供や兄弟や父や友人等の所に移つて行きたいと思つてゐた人々は、既に彼等のためにすむ家の構へが出來てゐない限り最早やさうすることが出來なくなつたのである。

斯て此の新事態は、より小さい都市や町や農地等への再テイジウ獎勵を新に強調する結果となつたのである。これは、東部の二つ乃至は三つの都市に人種的社會を再生する可能性があると心配してゐた者にとつては――吾々は此の心配がやゝ誇張に過ぎたものだと思ふのではあるが――事態は好轉したとも見られ得るのである。

何れにしても所謂散在政策は斯うしたより廣い地方に再定ジウするといふ形に於てこそ達成され得るのである。カナダの輿論の大部分も此の政策こそは問題解決への最も實際的方法だとして之を是認してゐるのである。同時に、今の處ではビーシー州居住地からの家族移動は農地への再テイジウが最も實際的方法だとも見られて居るのであり、家宅や生活の經濟的な點は別としても、家族連れの者としては大都市の貧民街に流れ込むよりはもつと健全なところへ移る方が良いのである。而して如何なる場合と雖も、若し都市に就職したいと考へるときはゴーストタウンのメンテナンスに就いてゐる所からよりも東部の農業勞働から移る方が遙に容易であること言ふまでもない。社交や新環境への調整などの困難も、遠隔の隔所にバラバラになり附き合ひが全然斷たれるといふほどにならない限り、それに打ちかち得るであらう。

一九四五年の春も近づいて來たのであるが、彼等の將來の大部分は移動者自身の手中に――その出方一つにあると云へるであらう。まだ〳〵偏見や制束といふ困難はある。けれども事態の推移に留意してゐる觀測者は、人々がより大きな自發的意志を動かせ勇氣と開拓者的精神を發揮して再建に立ち向はなかつたならば、必ずや其の反動が起るであらうと見てゐるのである。これは恐らく次の一つ乃至は双方ともの方向をとつて現はれるかも知れない。即ち居ジウ地に居る勞働能力のある家族に對しては或る程度の強制的方法を以て就働口の多い或る場所への移動を命ずるか乃至は戰爭の終つた時なほ再定ジウしてゐない者は送還した方がよいといふ當局の態度を硬化する事になるかも知れないといふことである。

勿論こ[illegible]趨勢に起る事は[illegible]しも事ではないが、それらを避ける方法は[illegible]以て人々自身の[illegible]がた如何にかゝつて居る如くである。戰爭の試練に於て見られたところの、あらゆる困難を克服して發展した要素をなした勇氣と進取の氣象と勇氣とは、まだ〳〵新しい豐富な生活を築く共、第二世、第三世の[illegible]に再建[illegible]が出來な[illegible]過去に於けるミステーキ――團結[illegible]カナダ人から誤解を招くことを其他――を避けるために、より深き忍耐と事態に對するより大きな理解と意志とを持つて吾々は努力[illegible]ならぬ。[illegible]如何なる新しい困難が起ることとも、より多くの人々[illegible]行動が必要とされてゐるのである。

盲目的偏見の表明

「日本人送還案」をプロヴインス紙が取上げて非難

（晩香坡發）三月八日のヴァンクーヴァー・プロヴインス紙は其の社說に於て日系加奈陀人問題に關し「國際實際的解決方法をとらぬのか」と題して稍〻徒らなる論議をいましめてゐる。

「晩香坡市會に持ち出された日本人問題なるものは市長自身が騷ぎ立てゝゐる以外のなにものでもない。市長は市會が問題に介入することを力說するのみならずケローナ商業會議所から廻附されて來た馬鹿〳〵しくて全然實行不可能なる案を支持せよと主張してゐるのである。晩香坡は戰後に加奈陀に居る日本人を何うするかと云ふ問題に就ては關心を持つてゐるのであり、市會も亦當然問題を討議し之にたいする意見を述べ、若し解決方法があるとすればそれを實行してよいであらうが、然し乍ら實行出來もしない事に贊成の投票をなす事は單なる無分別といふのほかない。

「加奈陀に居る日本人すべてを送還する事を要求する案なるものは全然問題解決の方法でないばかりか、盲目的偏見を表明するだけのものである。それに就ては本紙が度々主張した如くに、夫れを實行し得る可能性などは少しもないのである。晩香坡が、よしんば擧つて此の案に贊成したところで日本人を送還することは出來ない。ビーシー州も、それに擧つて贊成したところで日本人送還は出來ない。よしんばまた加奈陀の國民全体が送還に贊成したところで、國際の是認を得ることが出來なければ日本人送還などは出來ないのである。しかも今のところ加奈陀が斯る是認を得る見込はおろか、それを尋ねることさへ出來ない有様なのである。

「ビーシー州の日本人を吾々が何うしたいかと云ふことゝ、吾々が彼等に如何にし得る權能があるかと云ふことゝは二つの全然異つた問題なのである。吾々は彼等を日本へ送り還すなりビーシー州に二度と現はれないやうに方々にチラばらせたいのではあるが、不幸にして吾々は之らの極端な方策のどれをも實行し得るだけの力はない。そこで自ら明かなることは實行可能なる範圍に於ての解決方法を求めなければならぬ事だ。

「吾々は未だ日本人問題に[illegible]つて此の點にまで到達してはゐない。投票がきあめて熱中する政治屋は實行し得べき解決方法を見出すといふことよりも政治的にそれを利用する事に關心を持つて來た。斯る雰圍氣の間に於ては多くの人々が問題に對する考へ方及び行動に對して誤り導かれ、其の見當違ひな、落つくところなき解決方法」なるものをかつぎ廻るとしても不思議はないのだ」

贊否は交々

『送還案』に對して

（晩香坡發）先週の晩香坡市會は日本人問題に關しケローナ商業會議所の日本人送還案及ヴイクトリア市會の一般投票案を主案として一應討議したが次の市會に於て決定的態度をきめる事になつた。コーネット市長は例によつて「元ビーシー州に居た日本人六千人が今や聯合國に向つて銃ひつゝある」と云ふやうな事を述べて送還案支持の投票を要求したがトムソン市議は一九四二年に市會が通過してゐる決議（忠誠なる日系人はカナダ中に散在して定住させ、送還を必要とする者だけを日本へ送りかへす事を要求）を指摘して「若し東部加奈陀の市町村が日系人を受容れる事になる場合吾々の立場はどうなるか」とたゞしミラー市議は之に答へて「吾々は以前には妥協的であつたのだが今や東部の態度も明かとなり全面的な日系人除外以外に道はないとが判つて來た」と主張、結局全市議が揃つた會議で討議しなほす事になつた。

◇

（ペンチクトン發）先週のペンチクトン市會はケローナ商業會議所から廻附されて來た日本人送還案を討議した結果之に取合はぬ事に決した。市議の中には「戰爭中日本人のみを名指すのは間違ひである。正當の手續なくして日系市民の市民權を取上げるべきでない」等々の事を主張したものがあつた。

◇

（コートネー發）ケローナ商業會議所の日本人送還案に對してカンバーランド市會は滿場一致を以て之を是認したがコートネー市會では六名の市議中僅か一名だけが贊成した。案に反對したステフェンシ市長は「問題は政爭の具となつてゐるので市はこんなものに立さはらぬがよい」と注意した。

◇

（リツチモンド發）日本人送還案に對する署名集めはまだ完了しないが既に日本人の主要居住地だつたスチブストンを含む第三區では九十九パーセントまでは日本人送還に贊成のサインをして居る。尊嚴のパックス區長はシーチフのメンバー中にこそサインする者があるが[illegible]ブーツボート（イーノン）のシーシー[illegible]ザツ・[illegible]議長は[illegible]日本人送還に[illegible]要求する如き[illegible]はシーシーエフのメンバーがサインするとは思はれぬ」と言つてゐる。

ピアノ 晩香坡に居る者でピアノを保險を附して預りたい。現金で買ひ取つてもよい。ニユーカナデアン氣付ラトクリフまでお知らせ[illegible]

太平洋戦線でも活躍する多数の日系二世米兵たち

（ソールトレーキシテー發）日系米兵は太平洋戦に於ても重要な働きをしてゐる。日系米兵のイタリー、フランス、獨逸等における活躍に就ては度々報道されて居るのであるが、多数の日系米兵が太平洋戦においても欧洲戦に劣らぬ活躍をして居る事に関しては殆ど伝へられて居ない。之等の日系米兵の太平洋戦に於ける奮戦ぶりに関する事は軍事的秘密を守る必要がなくなつたら米陸軍省は其の事實をドシ／＼と發表するであらうが其の時には米国民も今更の如く夫れを驚嘆する事であらう。斯る既に判る範囲を通して既に發表された日系米兵の太平洋戦線における働きの中には次の如き事がある。

△パールハーバー直後に最初に日本特殊潜航艇乗組員を捕虜にしたのは日系米兵の「ハワイ[illegible]隊」であつたし、パールハーバーで日本の計画を第一に察知したのも二世志願兵の射手であつた。（マクドナルド著「レメンバー・パール」の中に指摘）

△蜂谷フランク軍曹のレイテ島戦に於ける勇敢なる戦死

硫黄島攻略戦にも二世米兵士

（シカゴ發）當市の吉信ゼームス軍曹は硫黄島攻略の米海軍陸戦隊に加はつて居るが家庭で二男二女を守つてゐる夫人は之を大なる誇りとしてゐる。同軍曹は本年四十七歳で第一次大戦の歸還兵で今度は通訳として從グンして居るのであり太平洋戦に最初から加はつて居る多くの二世軍人の一人である

△一九四二年春のヒリッピンのバタン半島防衛戦にも二世は加はつて居て少くとも一名はマッカーサー将軍と共に濠洲に飛来した。二世兵はジャワの戦ひにも参加し、アラスカ沖のキスカ、アッツ島奪還戦にも加はつた

△一九四二年秋のエヌビーシー放送は西北軍曹がソロモン島の戦ひに活躍した事を報じてゐたが数百或は数千の日系米兵は太平洋戦の初期の戦ひにも参加して居る筈である

△太平洋戦の前線から帰来したカルテンボーンは一九四三年十二月に、太平洋戦に於て日系米兵が極めて重要なる働きをして居る事を指摘して米本国における日系人に公正なる取扱ひを與へなければならぬ事を強調した

△アッツ島戦の勇士である第七師團のコーレット少将はマーシャル群島のクワジャレイン占領に於て日系米兵が殊勲を樹てた事を称揚してゐたが、サイパン戦では二世兵数名が叙勲され一名は殊勲章を授與されたと陸軍の新聞は報じて居た

△ガーダルキャナル、ボーガンヴィル、ニユージオーヂア等のユーギニアからレイテ島へかけての長い苦戦にも二世は参加して居る。パラウで日系兵が敵に對して降伏せよと呼びかけてゐる写真も發表されて居た

△昨年秋にはビルマ戦線を助ケイ米兵が奮戦して居る事を發表されたがイラワーデー河で日本兵十三名を捕虜にした安井軍曹の武勇傳も報道された。

――パシフイツクシチズン紙

國際赤十字の働きに感謝

ドイツの捕虜收容所から歸來した二世兵士

（モントリオール發）最近捕虜交換船グリプスホルム號で獨逸から歸つて來た一團の中に二世特務兵坪田デヴイッド君（二三）が加はつてゐた。彼は一九四二年八月のヂイエップ襲撃に参加して捕はれ二ケ年以上獨逸で捕虜となつて居たのである。彼の父も第一次大戦に出征して有名なヴイミーリッヂの戦闘に参加したのであるが今ではロンドンのカナダ軍本部付軍曹として勤務して居りデヴイッド君の兄のモーリス君も英軍に加はつて居る。坪田君は一九四〇年の初カナダ軍に加はつたのであるが入隊三ケ月にして日ケイ人なるが故に除隊となつたので彼は今度はカナダ陸グンに志願し一ケ年後渡英、出征してコマンドとしての特別訓練を受けディエップ攻撃戦に參加し揚陸軍は包囲されて捕虜となつたのである。それから約十日間はフランスの捕虜収容所地帯で過ごしやがてドイツ本國の捕虜收容所に入れられたのである。收容所では約一ヶ年と云ふもの朝から就寝まで手をロープで縛られて居たと云ふ事で未だに其の痕が殘つてゐる程だが毎朝七時と夕方の五時の二回に點呼が行はれたさうである。

病氣の爲交換歸國

收容所に於ける食事は充分でなく若し赤十字からの給與がなかつたら餓死したかも知れないと云ふ事で、運がよかつたら捕りま[illegible]は時には朝食にポリツヂに有りつく事が出來る[illegible]いつでもスープと[illegible]夕食はブレツドに人造バターだけ夫れも大部分は國際赤十字から給してくれたものだつたので一要するに我々は黙々生きてゐたと云ふだけだ」と坪田君は語つて居る。又少額の手當を貰ふために時折農場へ働きに行つたが[illegible]にかゝつたので仕事を[illegible]復後再び働きにいつたところ又病氣がブリ返したので今度は[illegible]收容され國際赤十字の取計らひで交換船で送り還される事になつたのであるが、彼は捕リョ生活中[illegible]し給を得たのを一つに赤十字の恩であると感謝してゐる。

――（[illegible]ジャーナル）

捕虜にたいしては最善を盡す日本

（ロンドン發）日本政府の[illegible]報部長は「聯合國の捕虜やインターニー」に關して日本は何事によらず出來るだけの事をするのである國際赤十字代表の[illegible]收容所の視察も喜んで許可する」と放送した[illegible]

（レスブリッヂ發）[illegible]のドイツ[illegible]收容所[illegible]

[illegible]

池淵高一氏を失ひて

アイオンスプリング 磯谷生

戦時下特殊の環境に置かれてある同胞、特に當アルバータ州三千の同胞にとつて、今回池淵高一氏を失つた事は實に大なる損失であり正に巨星地に落ちた感がある。戦時の[illegible]の重大時期にあたつて斯の大なる人材を失つた事は如何に惜しみても尚足らざる痛惜事である。

同氏が一昨年末[illegible]となつて當地方同胞の中央統一機関なる日系人組合會長に推されて立たれてより一般の利益、殊に文字通り寝食を忘れて盡力された事は、其の後挙がつた顯著なる實績に依つて明かである。氏の人格が如何に高潔であり徳望の如何に高かつたかと云ふ事は、過去三十五年間定住されたビーシー州ミッションを中心として一般同胞間に能く知られてゐる事であるが、氏の人格は今迄の重大危機に當つて其の眞價が認められやうとしつゝあつたのである。

池淵氏は何事にも實行第一主義の人であつて、其責任感の強い點に至つては何人も敬服せざるを禁じ得ないものがあつた。去る二月二十日急性盲腸炎のためレスブリッヂ市セント・マイカル病院に入院されたが不幸にして其経過悪く、現今醫術の全能力と看護一同の熱誠も空しく三月四日早朝五十三の壯齢を一期として遂に不歸の客となられたのである。十二日間の闘病生活中、氏の脳裡には諸々同胞の幸福と[illegible]の發展を想ふ熱情の他何ものもないと云ふ状態で、此の短い期間に再三輸血の難に迫られるやうな重態に陥りながら、其の苦しい中から口をついて出る叫びは常に自己に關する事ではなくて、看護のため傍らを離れぬ糸枝夫人の涙をしぼらせた事が数知れぬ程で繰返されたと云ふ事である。戦場に於て敵弾に斃れる勇士が息を引きとる眞の刹那においても猶己が任務を忘れぬのと同じく誠に感激の極みである。

人間が其の一生涯の中に、行つた事は如何に些細な事でも決して消ゆるものではない。永続的に其つて生存すると云ふ言葉が眞理であるなれば、池淵氏が地上に残された幾多の業績は、偉大なる其の人格の餘光と共に、永へに傳へられるであらう。

己が野心と慾望を満たさん為にのみ汲々たる徒輩の多い今の社會に、而も非常特殊の此の時機に際し、人生の大悲劇をまざ／＼と見せつけられたとは、更に將来の鏡鑑である。諸々の自覺と反省とを促す天の聲である。在天の氏の靈に對し衷心謝意を捧げ、其の冥福を念して此の筆を擱く。（三月六日）

『更生』に反省を促す

二月十七日のニューカナディアンに投書されてゐた「日本人排斥の源」にもなるおそれありと云々の説を告ぐるものは人身攻撃を目的とした妨害的警告である。[illegible]せよと警告された[illegible]は絶對に日本人の[illegible]る如き行為をして白人に迷惑を惹[illegible]

[illegible]

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The Final Kaslo Chapter

By E. E.

AND NOW Kaslo is following Sandon into obscurity again as a ghost town.

Kaslo, beautiful, serene beside the Kootenay Lake despite its many false front buildings. Kaslo, the town which sprang into life again after over a decade as a ghost town when nearly a thousand evacuees moved in en masse, is dying once again.

Almost three years have gone by. It will be three years in May. The memory of that dull, bleak morning when the first evacuee set foot on the streets of Kaslo after completing two days of travel will be forever etched in my mind.

Hardly any sleep was had by the evacuees during that long trip through the B.C. mountains. Beautiful scenery all along the way but one couldn't appreciate it all peering through grime covered windows. Three coaches, one for Sunbury people, one for New Westminsterites and another for Fraser Mills evacuees made up our train.

I can recall the day we arrived. A woman went beserk upon arrival when something snapped within her. She was all alone and had no one to look after her. It was tragic.

And I recall the room which awaited us upon our arrival. Unwelcome looking . . . but after scrubbing and cleaning it was habitable. Younger kids, not knowing what it was all about . . . thinking it all one great new adventure. . . . solitary walks . . looking the place over . . . getting acquainted with many new friends.

And rushing out everytime the "Nasookin", the boat from Proctor which bore the evacuees up the Kootenay Lake docked at the pier . . . but we hardly ever saw anyone we knew.

We came up on the "Nasookin" too. The "Nasookin" is a picturesque old fashioned paddle steamers steaming up the Mississippi River, minstrel shows and showboats.

These memories I'll always cherish. There are others which I wish to forget.

The unpleasant experience at the first "nihon buro" built . . . . sneaking the kids through the window while others clamored outside to get in . . . thick scud floating on the surface because practically all the people living in Kaslo came to it. After that we stayed at home and heated up our own water until other "ofuros" were built by the carpenters.

Bedbugs . . . cockroaches . . heavy snow the first winter . . . . climbing the steep rickety stairs leading up to the second storey where we lived.

And now, the third year has rolled around and it's time for us to move again.

But moving has not the unpleasant connotations that it had when we were first evacuated from the coast.

The future is uncertain it is true and where to go is still the major problem of many, but most of us have managed to struggle through the closeted life in this town and still keep up our morale. This, and the fact that we now have friends wherever we may go has certain reassuring tones.

Families will be on the go this spring. Many plan to leave for Greenwood within this month.

With them will go that warm friendship which has been built up with living three years together. It will be with regret that we see them go.

Seeing and hearing that so many people are leaving led my mother to comment with a faraway look in her eyes . . . . it doesn't feel like spring at all. [illegible] like autumn. One gets [illegible] lonely feeling . . just like in autumn when the trees begin to [illegible] their leaves and it looks [illegible] and barren . . . .

Three years! Three years that have been filled with a little [illegible] a few tears and just existing. I will leave those three years behind [illegible] and it will all be only memories, some pleasant and some not so pleasant.

4000 Repatriation Applications By Evacuees Indicated--Nelson News

NELSON, B. C. — More than four thousand former British Columbia coast evacuees have put in applications to be repatriated to Japan after the war, the Nelson News reported this week.

The Nelson daily stated that the figure was indicated in reports from the interior housing settlements.

The requests for eventual repatriation have been made to the Spanish consul, the secretary of state, and the B.C. Security Commission, the report stated. They have gone forward in groups and individually.

Some reports place the number seeking repatriation as high as 10,000. The figure placed at 10,000 was believed too high by one official in Vancouver.

A recent survey of evacuees now working on the prairies indicated that many others have lost their desire to return to former homes in B.C. the newspaper said. They favor postwar dispersement.

LONDON BOWLING

LONDON, Ont.—Sparked by Mas Iseshima whose 839 aggregate score topped the field for the night, the Yanks took two games from the league leading Big Fives to move into third place in the Hyman Bowling League Don Sugiman reports.

The Dumbells were set back into fourth place after suffering a three game defeat handed out by the cellar-dwelling Jokers.

With only nine games remaining, the Jinxes and Big Fives are deadlocked in first place. The Hellcats are desperately fighting to get into the running for the play off spot. Dumbells hold a three game edge over them.

The Yanks established a new singles and aggregate team score record hitting a terrific 1195 plus 7 handicap total 1202 singles and 3171 plus 21—3192 aggregate score to blast the previous Hellcat record of 1183 and 3183.

Nisei Most Discriminated:

Missionary Addresses Kent W.M.S.

CHATHAM, Ont.— Discriminatory treatment of Japanese Canadians was charged as Hitler tactics by Miss Constance Chappell, B.A., a returned missionary from Japan in an address delivered in Chatham Feb. 23 at the 19th annual meeting of Kent Presbyterial W.M.S. held in Victoria Avenue United Church.

The Chatham Daily News ran an eight column banner headline in a newspage story of Miss Chappell's address.

Miss Chappell stated that barring Japanese Canadians from serving in the armed forces, the enforced sale of property, and denial of the franchise were three of the greatest injustices directed against any single minority group.

Personal Notes

EZAKI—MARUKI

Rosebery was the scene as Ichiko, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mokichi Maruki of Nelson Ranch, New Denver, B. C. exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Hiroaki Ezaki, brother of Mr. Toyohiro Ezaki of Rosebery on March 3. Rev. S. Asaka officiated.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. N. Kaji.

OHAMA—FUJIMOTO

The marriage took place of Kikuye, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Takujiro Fujimoto of Raymond Buddhist Church. Rev. S. Ikuta officiated.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. K. Takeuchi and Mr. and Mrs. M. Karaki.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement was announced of Miss Toshiko Konishi, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rokuhei Konishi, of St. Jean Baptiste, Man., to Mr. Isamu Katsuya, second son of Mrs. Tome Katsuya of Winnipeg, Man. on March 4.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. S. Kodama.

* * *

The betrothal of Miss Yoshiko Yamanaka, eldest daughter of Mrs. Yasu Yamanaka of Diamond City, Alta., to Mr. Tsunehiro Shoji, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Tsuekichi Shoji was announced on February 5. The engagement party was held at the home of Mrs. Yamanaka.

Baishakunins for the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. S. Masago and Mr. and Mrs. T. Mizutani.

OBITUARY

TAKAICHI IKEBUCHI

There passed away on March 4, Takaichi Ikebuchi, 53, of Picture Butte, Alta., at the St. Michael Hospital in Lethbridge, Alta.

Funeral services were held at Koepke Hall in Picture Butte, on March 6, officiated by Rev. J. Kabayama and Rev. Halstead.

The deceased, formerly of Mission, B. C., was active as president of the [illegible] Fujokai (Japanese Mutual Assistance Association) in the northern district of the Lethbridge area. Representatives from practically all the organizations in southern Alberta [illegible] the funeral. The funeral [illegible] under the auspices of the Association.

MINORU ORIDA

The death is reported of Minoru [illegible] who passed away on February [illegible] at [illegible] Creek, B.C. Final [illegible] were ministered by Rev. D. [illegible] March 2.

MINORU OKADA

The death is reported of Minoru Okada, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harukichi Okada of Hamilton, Ont. on February 5. Funeral services were held on February 7.

MONTREAL BOWLERS WINDUP DANCE TO BE HELD APRIL 22

MONTREAL, P. Q.—The newly-built and swanky Astor Grill on West and Catherine Streets will provide the setting for the windup banquet and dance of the Montreal Nisei Mixed 5-pin Bowling League to be held April 22.

The occasion will mark the completion of the Bowling League competition for this season.

Tickets will be sold by all league members and an open invitation is extended to all.

This is an early reminder to look forward to a gala dance which you shouldn't miss!

Stork Record

BORN TO Mr. and Mrs. Tsugio Matsuoka of Rosebery, B. C. a baby girl on January 26.

. . . and to Mr. and Mrs. Yoichiro Hosokawa, also of Rosebery a baby girl on February 23 at the Slocan Community Hospital in New Denver, B. C.

* * *

BORN TO Mr. and Mrs. Shigetaka Sasaki of Tashme, B. C. a baby boy, Michitaka—on January 11.

. . . . . and to Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Nakamura of Tashme, B.C., a baby boy—Yoshitaka—on February 5.

WATCHES REPAIRED

Heigoro Tanabe of Westwold, B.C. has reopened his watch repairing business again.

New equipment for repairs have replaced the ones lost in the fire recently and skillful repair work is guaranteed, and an assistant has been employed to give prompt service to all customers.

A special rate on all repairs will be quoted on watches which are sent within 30 days as of this date.

Mr. Tanabe also deals in marriage and engagement rings.

For first class watch repairs, address your damaged watches to:

Mr. Heigoro Tanabe
Westwold, B. C.

Press Views on Expulsion:

Sun Supports Mayor Cornett; Why Not Be Practical--Province

Editorial comment by The New Canadian on Vancouver Mayor Cornett's exclusionist stand led The Vancouver Sun to heatedly declare in an editorial recently that it was a "superb piece of effrontery."

"With the strongest possible belief in the freedom of the press," the Sun editorial said, "it is still hard to understand how the Canadian Government can continue to supply precious newsprint in wartime for the weekly journal issued by the Japanese community of this dominion."

Exclaiming, "The New Canadian of all names!" the Sun declares that references to Mayor Cornett are particularly offensive and adds that "this is a superb piece of sheer effrontery, coming from people of enemy blood, even if they do claim to be citizens of Canada."

"Government officials have excused the publication of this journal as an aid to morale. It is submitted, however, that a continuous campaign of vilification and abuse should not be indispensable to the maintenance of good spirits among the evacuees.

"Everything they publish breathes complaint and defiance. They do not seem to know when they are well off—"

The editorial concluded by saying that "British Columbia Japanese have never expressed sincere shame or regret . . . . for the conduct of the Tokyo government." It declared that it left the impression that B.C. Japanese attitude is of sorrow that Tokyo did not get away with it.

* * *

The Vancouver Province, however, continued to maintain sober reasonableness and stated in an editorial on March 8 that Mayor Cornett's approval to support the Kelowna Board of Trade's resolution for deportation of Japanese from Canada was "ill-advised."

Stating that "Vancouver is interested in the problem . . . . and the city council may quite legitimately discuss the problem, pass an opinion upon it, and if it has a solution, advance it," the editorial said it would be "singularly ill-advised to cast a vote in favor of unattainable objectives."

The plan of repatriation was branded as "more in the nature of the expression of blind prejudice," not a solution.

Even if ". . . . Vancouver . . . . British Columbia . . . . Canada . . . . were a unit on repatriation," they could not deport the Japanese if it did not win the approval of the Big Three, ". . . there is no liklihood that Canada will win such approval or even ask for it," the editorial said.

THE OBVIOUS THING TO DO

Stating that the only "obvious thing to do is seek a solution within the limits of the practically attainable," the Province said that "what we earnestly wish to do with the Japanese in British Columbia and what we have the power to do with them are two entirely different questions."

"We have not yet come down to earth to consider the Japanese problem in that light. Vote-seeking politicians have been more interested in politically exploiting the problem than in finding feasible ways of solving it. In this atmosphere it is not at all surprising that many people have been misled in thought and action and are "resolving" measures which will get us nowhere," the editorial concluded.

* * *

The Kaslo Kootenaian, weekly published here, scored the action of the Kaslo City Council in adopting the Kelowna Board of Trade's resolution and stated that "This endorsement puts Kaslo on record as in agreement with the race haters of the coast cities."

The Kootenaian declared that the subject was of international nature and should be left up to the Dominion Government. "We venture to say that ninety per cent of Kaslo citizens are opposed to the dangerous declaration," the editorial said.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to the many friends in New Denver B.C. for their acts of kindnesses accorded to our late son, Takashi Senda, who passed away in the New Denver Sanitorium on February 10. Many thanks are also extended to all the sympathizers. The lovely flowers received at the funeral held in the New Denver Buddhist Church on February 16, officiated by Rev. Asaka and Rev. T. Tsuji, is also gratefully acknowledged.

We also wish to express our appreciation to the many friends in Alberta for their kindnesses and sympathies extended to us at the final funeral rites held by Rev. Kawamura at Picture Butte, Alta. on February 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaichi Senda
and family
Nobleford, Alta.

* * *

We wish to express our sincere thanks to the many friends for the acts of kindnesses and courtesies extended to us during the stay in Kaslo, B. C. for the past three years and also at the time of our departure from that centre on March 15.

We wish to notify our friends of the change in our address from Kaslo to (temporary address) 500 McLaughlin St., Fort William, Ont.

Mrs. Keiko Sunohara
and son, Isao

* * *

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude to our many friends in Kaslo, B.C. for the many courtesies extended to us at the time of our departure for Tashme, B. C. on March 8. Thanks are also extended to our neighbors and friends for kindnesses shown to us in the past and for making our stay in Kaslo a pleasant one.

Mrs. Kinuye Tanaka
Kazumi, Mitsuaki and Sumire

TASHME HIGH SCHOOL

ALL FORMER Tashme Correspondence Classes students are requested to contact Miyeko Yasunaka, Business Manager or Jim Shinn, editor, giving present location, occupation if any, school they are attending and grade, subjects or course they are studying. The details are required for the second edition of the Nisei Lycee and should be mailed at once. (Deadline March 31.) Everyone is asked to co-operate.

HELP WANTED

MRS. PHILLIP GROVE of Simcoe, wishes to employ a Nisei girl or woman to do general housework and cooking. Will pay good wages.

Application should be made to Mrs. Grove, R. R. No. 4, Simcoe, Ont. or c/o K. Kobayashi, Main Street, Port Dover, Ont.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY IN VANCOUVER will store small piano and keep in first class condition, for use of same. Fully insured and bonded. References. Write C. T. Radcliffe, c-o The New Canadian.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
CANADA

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN

HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour.

Loyalty Probe Also Proposed

Notices defining the new voluntary repatriation policy imply that "Loyalty Tribunal" will later be appointed to conduct an inquiry after registration for voluntary repatriation. It is indicated that persons expelled from the country will not qualify for the same assurances as those who go to Japan voluntarily. Reference is also made to the fact that failure to relocate may be construed as evidence by the tribunal.

OTTAWA.—In a dispatch datelined Ottawa, March 10, Torchy Anderson of the Vancouver Province Ottawa Bureau said that "there is reason to believe that officials in charge are carrying on definite preliminary steps" in the program of segregating "loyal" and "disloyal" persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada.

The Ottawa correspondent added, however, that the commission to conduct the inquiry "may not be appointed for some time."

The dispatch to the coast paper, indicating how closely the daily press is watching for new developments in the situation, contained a review of points made by the Prime Minister in his House of Commons statement of last August 4.

"It will be remembered," Anderson wrote, "that Mr. King premised his remarks on the three points:

1. That it would be unwise to allow a concentration of Japanese in British Columbia after the war.
2. That most of the Japanese in Canada had remained loyal.
3. That Japanese immigration should not be allowed after the war.

"He reminded the House, however, that any declared policy 'can not be binding into the indefinite future.'"

The Province correspondent noted that while "Mr. King did not say so, on this occasion, the view has been expressed before that probably a number of Japanese will volunteer to return to their homeland."

CO-OPERATION OF PROVINCES

"Mr. King was not explicit about what measures might be taken to prevent a postwar concentration of Japanese in B.C., but hoped for the co-operation of other provinces.

"He warned that a definite residence barrier to legally-admitted persons or Canadian-born Japanese would be undesirable.'

"He said that it would be best for the Japanese themselves to see that their numbers were distributed rather than concentrated."

Varied Replies To Expulsion Motion

(The Vancouver Province)

NANAIMO — Nanaimo City Council which two weeks ago refused to endorse a Kelowna resolution asking all Japanese be repatriated after the war, last week rejected a Victoria proposal that the Dominion Government take a referendum on the question at the coming federal election.

Alderman J. Kerr, speaking against the plan, said it was up to the government to take the proper steps in the postwar period. He thought the decision would be guided by the "Big Three" and this was not the time to decide plans of this nature. Victoria's request was refused four to two.

The majority of the city councils in British Columbia which have received the Kelowna Board of Trade resolution urging deportation of all Japanese Canadians after the war have either rejected or filed it away for further consideration, reports from the daily press indicate.

The Penticton city council ordered the resolution "received and filed" at the council meeting last Monday, March 5. Said the Penticton Herald reporting on the meeting:

"It was evident that the councillors were in no mood to become involved in a long debate on this contentious subject.

"Councillor H. S. Kenyon did suggest that the resolution should cover all races who did not swear allegiance to this country and should not be aimed in particular at the Japanese."

Only one councillor dissented.

• • •

City councils of the two neighboring municipalities in the Comox district—Courtenay and Cumberland—have taken opposite stands in the matter of repatriation of Japanese residents of Canada to Japan after the war. The Vancouver Province reported March 10.

Both councils, at their last meetings, considered the resolutions from the Kelowna Board of Trade.

Cumberland city council endorsed the resolution unanimously, but Courtenay declined, only one of the six aldermen voting for repatriation.

Mayor M.S. Stephens of Courtenay spoke against endorsation of the resolution, declaring that the matter was becoming a "political football" and the city would be well advised to leave it alone, said the report.

Previously, Burnaby, Nelson and Grand Forks among others were reported to have either rejected the resolution or filed it away for further reference.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
CANADA

NOTICE

To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin Now Resident In British Columbia

1. Japanese Nationals and others of Japanese racial origin who will be returning to Japan, have been informed by notice issued on the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour, that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return. Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.
2. Japanese Canadians who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves East of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intentions to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal.
3. Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal.
4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.
5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, will find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.
6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment are best.
7. The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.

COMMISSIONER AND SUPERVISORS CONFER INTERNEE FAMILIES TO GO TO TASHME

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Supervisors of interior housing centres in British Columbia have returned to their posts following a conference here last week-end with Thomas B. Pickersgill, recently appointed Commissioner of Japanese Placement succeeding George C. Collins. Although no report was available on these discussions, it is believed that a general review of policy took place, with regard to the implementation of objectives announced publicly by the government.

Confirmation has also been given to the report that families of men still interned would be moved to Tashme, and that the first step in this transfer took place from Kaslo since that project is due to be closed.

Mrs. MacInnis, Mr. Perry On School Issue:

House Debates Extra Levy on Nisei

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia's Japanese problem was once again in sharp focus in the Legislature on Monday afternoon when C.C.F. members protested the additional $8 charge levied on young evacuees in relocation centres for correspondent courses, The Vancouver Province reported March 13.

The free-for-all was precipitated when the House, in committee of supply, was asked to approve the grant for correspondence courses.

Mrs. Grace MacInnis (CCF, Vancouver Burrard) asked why Japanese Canadian youngsters were asked to pay $9 for a correspondence course when the charge to other students is $1.

The Education Minister H.G.T. Perry replied that they were evacuated by the Dominion Government and added that the problem of educating the children fell on the local school board. "Can you tell me why these interior centres should be saddled with this additional cost?" he asked.

To W.W. Lefeaux's (C.C.F. Vancouver Centre) question whether the province had requested the Dominion to pay the $65 per student being paid to other provinces for the education of evacuee children, the minister declared angrily: "Why talk about selling your birthright for a mess of potage. I would be selling the whole school system for $65 a kid."

The need for education, said C. G. MacNeil, (C.C.F., Vancouver Burrard) was more than a need for learning. It would prevent delinquency and would prove additional protection for the white people of British Columbia, he said.